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is the intuitional; and the largest and best portion of his work is devoted to setting forth the intuitional theory of conscience and the moral law, with criticisms of opposing views. In so doing he reveals both the strength and the weakness of his own position. The grand defect in the utilitarian ethics has always been its failure to account for the sense of obligation; and Professor Calderwood has no difficulty in showing that all their attempts to derive this sentiment by association or evolution from the lower feelings of our nature have thus far been unsuccessful. In discussing the views of the Hegelians and Neo-Kantians, our author has the same difficulty that others have in understanding what they mean by 'self-realization,' and how this can be made the basis of moral conduct. Professor Calderwood's own theory, however, has in our eyes a defect hardly less momentous than those he points out in the others; namely, its failure to reduce the moral law to one fundamental principle. Our conscience, he says, knows intuitively that we ought to be industrious, truthful, temperate, and so forth; but each of these is given as a distinct and independent law, having no connection with the rest. He maintains, indeed, that all the various moral laws are in perfect harmony with one another; but, if this is the case, there must be some deeper principle on which that harmony depends, and this principle must be the fundamental moral law. It is obvious, however, that a purely intuitional ethics, which rejects all reference to ends, can never supply such a principle, but we must look for it in some other direction.

*Western China: A Journey to the Great Buddhist Centre of Mount Omei.* By Rev. VIRGIL C. HART. Boston, Ticknor. 12°. \$2.

THE author of this interesting description of western China and its temples and sceneries is so well versed in the Chinese language, and so well acquainted with Chinese customs, that his book cannot fail to be full of material of the greatest interest. During a twenty-two years' residence in China, more particularly in the central parts of the empire, he has acquired a thorough knowledge of the religion of the Chinese, and therefore his descriptions and explanations of the great religious centre in western China are full of interest to the student of Buddhism. In 1887 the author was appointed to visit western China and re-open a mission at Chung King, which had been destroyed by a mob. After re-establishing the mission, he made a visit of a month's duration to Mount Omei, which is one of the great centres of Buddhistic worship. It is the adventures of this journey and his observations on Mount Omei which the author describes in his book. The produce of the districts he visited, and the mode of life and the trades of the inhabitants, as well as the wonderful scenery of the gorges of the Yang-tse, are the subjects of the author's interesting descriptions. But the reader will be especially attracted by his observations on the wonderful works of art in this region. The author says, "Here, near the borders of Chinese civilization, we find a region of unequalled sublimity, a combination of lofty mountains, of swift rivers, of valleys of wondrous fertility. Then, also, of the works of man there are many, such as thousands of brine-wells, a great silk-culture, of which it is the centre, a white-wax industry, mountains chiselled into the forms of idols, colossal bronze statues, pagodas, and one temple wholly of rich bronze." Valuable translations of Chinese inscriptions found in these regions make the author's descriptions still more interesting, opening, as they do, a view upon the ancient history of this district, and upon the state of mind in which the pilgrim gazes at these works of religious devotion.

*Elementary Classics.* London and New York, Macmillan. 24°. 40 cents each.

THREE new volumes of this useful series have reached us. Rev. G. H. Nall has edited 'Stories from Aulus Gellius,' with notes, exercises, and vocabularies for the use of lower forms, and intended as a pleasant change to young boys after a course of 'Cornelius Nepos,' and 'Eutropius.' The language of the original has been simplified in part, and some rare or late words and constructions have been cut out. Rev. H. M. Stephenson has edited the fourth book of the 'Æneid' on the same plan as the ninth, which was published a short time ago. The third volume of the series are selections from Xenophon's 'Anabasis,' Book IV., edited by Rev. E. D. Stone, and accompanied by an historical introduction, notes, exer-

cises, and a vocabulary. This special portion has been selected as a record of hardihood and adventure likely to be of special interest to boys.

*Talks on Psychology applied to Teaching.* By A. S. WELCH. New York and Chicago, E. L. Kellogg & Co. 16°.

THE present little volume has been written from an educational point of view, its object being to give a review of psychology as applied to teaching. Many instructors in our common and graded schools are familiar with the branches they teach, but deficient in knowledge of the mental powers whose development they seek to promote. The teacher, however, must comprehend fully not only the objects studied by the pupil, but the efforts put forth in studying them, the effect of these efforts on the faculty exerted, and their result in the form of accurate knowledge. These have been the leading considerations in determining the character and scope of the book. The first part of the book is a brief summary of psychological data, while the second contains their special application to teaching-purposes.

*A First Book in German.* By H. C. G. BRANDT. Boston, Allyn & Bacon. 12°. \$1.

THE present volume is the first part of Brandt's 'German Grammar,' bound together with 'The Student's Manual of Exercises,' prepared and arranged by A. Lodeman to accompany the former. Thus a book is obtained that is well adapted for use in secondary schools. The first part is an unaltered reprint from the fourth edition of the grammar, which is very concise and clear. Accidence and syntax are completely separated. The syntax is treated to a certain extent from an historical standpoint. Although in the first part only brief remarks on this subject are found, they will interest the pupil. The present partial edition has been prepared at the suggestion of teachers, and will undoubtedly prove very useful.

*Macmillan's Greek Course.* London and New York, Macmillan. 16°.

MR. H. G. UNDERHILL has compiled a series of 'Easy Exercises in Greek Accidence,' and Mr. W. Gunion Rutherford has used the occasion to prepare a new edition of his 'First Greek Grammar,' which, in its general arrangement, remains as the former editions, although it has been thoroughly revised and partly rewritten. The first part of the grammar is a drill-book for beginners, "more accurately compiled than those generally in use," while all advanced matter is confined to a second part. The grammar, in its original form, gained many friends, and it has become still more useful in its revised form, and by the addition of the collection of exercises by Mr. Underhill, of which it is the starting-point.

#### NOTES AND NEWS.

THE committee on science and the arts, of the Franklin Institute of Pennsylvania, is empowered to award, or to recommend the award of, certain medals for meritorious discoveries and inventions. These medals are (1) the Elliott Cresson medal (gold), founded by the legacy of Elliott Cresson of Philadelphia; and (2) the John Scott legacy premium and medal (twenty dollars and a medal of copper), founded in 1816, by John Scott, a merchant of Edinburgh, Scotland, who bequeathed to the city of Philadelphia a considerable sum of money, the interest of which should be devoted to rewarding ingenious men and women who make useful inventions. Upon request made to the secretary of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, full information will be sent respecting the manner of making application for the investigation of inventions and discoveries.

— In his annual report, Surgeon-General Moore says of the health of the United States Army that the mean strength of the army for the year, including officers and both white and colored enlisted men, is stated at 23,841, of which 21,601 were whites and 2,240 were colored. The total admissions to sick report were 29,727 (white, 26,600; colored, 3,127); ratio of all admissions per 1,000 of all mean strength, 1,231.42 white, and 1,395.98 colored; deaths from all causes, 188 white, 26 colored, — total, 214; ratio of deaths per 1,000 of mean strength, 7.88 white, 10.71 colored, — total 8.12. The death-rate was somewhat lower than the rate for the previous decade, which was 11.4. The death-rate of the